

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 89302182.4

(51) Int. Cl. 4: **A 01 N 37/20**
A 01 N 61/00

(22) Date of filing: 03.03.89

(30) Priority: 03.03.88 JP 50867/88
 27.04.88 JP 107009/88

(43) Date of publication of application:
 06.09.89 Bulletin 89/36

(64) Designated Contracting States: DE FR GB

(71) Applicant: SUMITOMO CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED
 Kitahama 4-chome 5-33
 Chuo-ku Osaka 541 (JP)

(72) Inventor: Ohmae, Tadayuki
 6-10-2-409 Inagehigashi
 Chiba-shi Chiba (JP)

Chinuki, Takashi
 2-2-7-305 Minamiai
 Ibaraki-shi Osaka (JP)

Sakurai, Tadashi
 2-1-241 Kuwata-cho
 Ibaraki-shi Osaka (JP)

Asao, Kouichiro
 2-11-7-301 Sonehigashi-cho
 Toyonaka-shi Osaka (JP)

Fujimura, Makoto
 2-11-8-107 Sonehigashi-cho
 Toyonaka-shi Osaka (JP)

Yamamoto, Shigeo
 3-23-302 Nigawadanchi
 Takarazuka-shi Hyogo (JP)

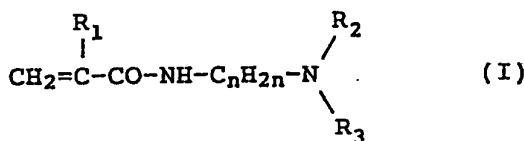
Mizutani, Masato
 2-10-5-301 Sonehigashi-cho
 Toyonaka-shi Osaka (JP)

Teramae, Tomohiro
 2-14-7 Mefu
 Takarazuka-shi Hyogo (JP)

(79) Representative: Diamond, Bryan Clive et al
 Gee & Co. Chancery House Chancery Lane
 London WC2A 1QU (GB)

(54) Antimicrobial ethylene copolymers and compositions thereof.

(57) An antimicrobial substance contains as an active ingredient an ethylene copolymer comprising 40 to 95% by weight of ethylene, 5 to 60% by weight of at least one dialkylaminoalkylacrylamide comonomer represented by:



wherein R₁ represents hydrogen or methyl; R₂ and R₃, each represents C1-4 alkyl and n is 2, 3, 4 or 5 and optionally up to 20% by weight of one or more other ethylenically unsaturated comonomers (e.g. methyl acrylate), and has a number average molecular weight of from 5,000 to 50,000.

A biocidal metal ion (e.g. Ag, Cu, Zn) can be admixed in up to

5% by weight.

The copolymer can be used as an aqueous dispersion or as a molded product, or in amount of 0.1 to 50 parts per 100 parts of another thermoplastic polymer (e.g. a polyolefin, chlorine-containing polymer, polyester or polyamide).

The substance is effective in controlling numerous phytopathogens and other industrially harmful bacteria and fungi and can be incorporated in various preparations and products.

Description

ANTIMICROBIAL ETHYLENE COPOLYMERS AND COMPOSITIONS THEREOF

This invention relates to an antimicrobial substance containing an ethylene copolymer having antimicrobial activity as an active ingredient and an antimicrobial resin composition comprising a thermoplastic resin and the ethylene copolymer.

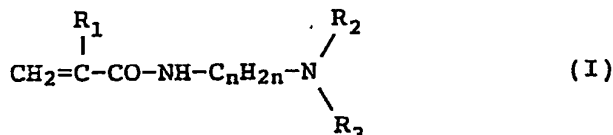
Techniques for endowing resin molded articles, fibrous resin products or synthetic paper products with antimicrobial activity include compounding of organic chemicals or metallic compounds having antimicrobial activity, e.g., compounds of copper, silver or zinc, into resins; and post-treatment of fiber or paper with chemicals as described in JP-A-62-184126, JP-A-62-250277, JP-A-59-66578, and JP-A-59-164342 (the term "JP-A" as used herein means an "unexamined published Japanese patent application").

The organic chemicals to be compounded into resins frequently involve problems of poor heat stability, toxicity, harmfulness, and short duration.

The metallic ions having antimicrobial activity, when merely incorporated into resins, are liable to fall off the resin products during use and are therefore of short duration. In order to solve this problem, it has been proposed that metallic ions having antimicrobial activity are supported on inorganic solid particles having ion exchange ability, e.g., zeolite, and then the solid particles are incorporated into the resin as disclosed in JP-A-59-133235, JP-A-62-195037, and JP-A-62-195038. This technique is, however, disadvantageous, particularly when applied to production of fibrous products, in that the particle size of the inorganic solid particles should be small enough to maintain satisfactory spinnability, which would increase the cost and deteriorate dispersibility in the resin during the incorporation process.

In order to overcome the above-described problems associated with the conventional biocides for resins, the inventors have conducted extensive investigations and, as a result, it has now been found that a copolymer of ethylene and a dialkylaminoalkylacrylamide comonomer exhibits excellent biocidal activity.

The present invention relates to an antimicrobial substance containing, as an active ingredient, an ethylene copolymer comprising from 40 to 95% by weight of ethylene, from 5 to 60% by weight of at least one dialkylaminoalkylacrylamide comonomer represented by formula (I):



wherein R₁ represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group; R₂ and R₃, which may be the same or different, each represents an alkyl group having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms; and n represents an integer of from 2 to 5, and optionally up to 20% by weight of one or more of other ethylenically unsaturated comonomers, said ethylene copolymer having a number average molecular weight of from 5,000 to 50,000.

The ethylene copolymer of the present invention can be in the form of an aqueous dispersion of a cationic polymer obtained by reacting the above-described ethylene copolymer with hydrochloric acid in water to form a quaternary salt and then addition-reacting an epihalohydrin compound with the quaternary salt, and the ethylene copolymer (I) may have incorporated therein metallic ions.

The ethylene copolymer, metallic ion-containing ethylene copolymer and aqueous dispersion of a cationic polymer of the ethylene copolymer in accordance with the present invention are capable of controlling phytopathogenic bacteria and industrially harmful microorganisms. Examples of the phytopathogenic microorganism on which the anti-biocidal substance of the present invention is effective and the plant disease caused by the respective bacterium are shown below.

<u>Phytopathogenic Microorganism</u>	<u>Plant Disease</u>
<u>Pyricularia oryzae</u>	blast of rice plant
<u>Cochliobolus miyabeanus</u>	helminthosporium leaf spot of rice plant
<u>Rhizoctonia solani</u>	sheath blight of rice plant
<u>Gibberella fujikuroi</u>	Bakanae disease of rice plant
<u>Gibberella zeae</u>	scab of wheat (barley)
<u>Typhula sp., Micronectriella nivalis</u>	typhula snow blight of wheat (barley)
<u>Pseudocercospora herpotrichoides</u>	eyespot disease of wheat and barley
<u>Rhynchosporium secalis</u>	scald of barley
<u>Septoria tritici</u>	speckled leaf blotch of wheat
<u>Pyrenophora graminea</u>	leaf stripe of barley
<u>Leptosphaeria nodorum</u>	glume blotch of wheat

<u>Diaporthe citri</u>	melanosa of citrus
<u>Elsinoe fawcetti</u>	scab of citrus
<u>Penicillium digitatum</u>	common green mold of citrus
<u>Penicillium italicum</u>	blue mold of citrus
<u>Xanthomonas citri</u>	canker of citrus
<u>Sclerotinia mali</u>	blossom blight of apple
<u>Valsa mali</u>	canker of apple
<u>Alternaria mali</u>	alternaria leaf spot of apple
<u>Venturia inaequalis</u>	scab of apple
<u>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</u>	crown gall of apple
<u>Venturia nashicola</u>	scab of pear
<u>Alternaria kikuchiana</u>	black spot of pear
<u>Gymnosporangium haraeaeum</u>	rust of pear
<u>Sclerotinia cinerea</u>	brown rot of peach
<u>Cladosporium carpophilum</u>	scab of peach
<u>Phomopsis sp.</u>	phomopsis rot of peach
<u>Elsinoe ampelina</u>	anthracnose of grape
<u>Glomerella ciniculata</u>	ripe rot of grape
<u>Gloeosporium kaki</u>	anthracnose of persimmon
<u>Cercospora kaki</u>	angular leaf spot of persimmon
<u>Mycosphaerella nawae</u>	circular leaf spot of persimmon
<u>Colletotrichum lagenarium</u>	anthracnose of cucumber

<u>Mycosphaerella melonis</u>	gummy stem blight of cucumber
<u>Pseudomonas lachrymans</u>	bacterial leaf spot of cucumber
<u>Alternaria solani</u>	early blight of tomato
<u>Cladosporium fulvum</u>	leaf mold of tomato
<u>Phomopsis vexans</u>	brown spot of egg plant
<u>Alternaria japonica</u>	alternaria leaf spot of crucifer
<u>Cercospora brassicae</u>	white spot of crucifer
<u>Puccinia allii</u>	rust of onion
<u>Pseudomonas syringae</u>	bacterial leaf spot of onion
<u>Erwinia carotovora</u>	bacterial rot of onion
<u>Cercospora kikuchii</u>	purple speck of soybeans
<u>Elsinoe glycines</u>	sphaceloma scab of soybeans
<u>Disporthe phascolorum var. sojae</u>	pod and stem blight of soybeans
<u>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</u>	anthracnose of kidney beans
<u>Mycosphaerella personatum</u>	leaf spot of peanut
<u>Cercospora arachidicola</u>	leaf spot of peanut
<u>Alternaria solani</u>	early blight of potato
<u>Exobasidium reticulatum</u>	net blister blight of tea
<u>Elsinoe leucospila</u>	scab of tea
<u>Alternaria longipes</u>	brown spot of tobacco
<u>Colletotrichum tabacum</u>	anthracnose of tobacco

	<u>Cercospora beticola</u>	leaf spot of beat
5	<u>Alternaria radicina</u>	alternaria black rot of beat
	<u>Diplocarpon rosae</u>	black spot of rose
10	<u>Septoria chrysanthemiindici</u>	leaf blight of chrysanthemum
	<u>Botrytis cinerea</u>	gray mold in various plants
15	<u>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</u>	sclerotinia rot in various plants
20	<u>Rhizoctonia solani</u> , <u>pythium sp.</u>	damping-off of various plants

25

Examples of the industrially harmful microorganism on which the biocide of the present invention is effective are as follows: Aspergillus sp., Chaetomium sp., Cladosporium sp., Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli,
30 Rhizopus sp., Aurebasidium sp., Mucor sp., Penicillium sp., Bacillus sp., Enterobacter sp., Pseudomonas sp.,
Saccharomyces sp., Candida sp., Fusarium moniliforme, and Trichoderma sp.

Therefore, the ethylene copolymer containing the metallic ion-containing ethylene copolymer and the cationic polymer aqueous dispersion according to the present invention is useful as an active ingredient of pesticides for plants or seeds; biocides for microorganism harmful to industrial products such as woods,
35 bamboo goods, fibrous goods, paper goods, cosmetics, glass goods, coatings, and synthetic resins; sanitary processing agents, detergents or preservatives; and biocides for non-medical use, e.g., slime controlling agents and food preservatives.

The process for producing the ethylene copolymer of the invention is not particularly limited, and generally effected by a so-called high-pressure polyethylene process. That is, ethylene and an acrylamide comonomer are copolymerized under a pressure of from 500 to 3,000 kg/cm² at a temperature of from 100 to 300°C in the
40 presence of a radical polymerization initiator. The polymerization reaction can be carried out in a batchwise, semi-continuous, or continuous system. To an industrial advantage, a continuous high-pressure process is preferred.

For the purpose of facilitating continuous and stable feeding of the dialkylaminoalkylacrylamide comonomer to a high-pressure polymerization system by means of a pump or for the purpose of increasing softness of the resulting copolymer, ethylene and the acrylamide copolymer may further be combined, if desired, with at least one other ethylenically unsaturated comonomer which is copolymerizable with ethylene. In this case, the ethylenically unsaturated comonomer used is copolymerized in a copolymerization ratio of up to 20%, preferably up to 15%, by weight. Preferred examples of the ethylenically unsaturated comonomer are methyl
50 acrylate, ethyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate vinyl acetate, dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate, and dimethylaminoethyl acrylate.

Specific examples of the dialkylaminoalkylacrylamide comonomer of formula (I) which can be preferably used in this invention include dimethylaminoethylacrylamide, dimethylaminopropylacrylamide, dimethylaminobutylacrylamide, diethylaminoethylacrylamide, diethylaminopropylacrylamide, diethylaminobutylacrylamide,
55 di-n-propylaminoethylacrylamide, di-n-propylaminopropylacrylamide, di-n-propylaminobutylacrylamide, N-(1,1-dimethyl-3-dimethylaminopropyl)acrylamide, and N-(2-methyl-3-dimethylaminopropyl)acrylamide, and methacrylamide derivatives corresponding to these acrylamide derivatives.

Preferred of them are dimethylaminopropylacrylamide, diethylaminopropylacrylamide, dimethylaminoethylacrylamide, and diethylaminoethylacrylamide, and the corresponding methacrylamides.

The proportion of the dialkylaminoalkylacrylamide comonomer unit in the ethylene copolymer ranges from 5 to 60%, preferably from 15 to 55%, and more preferably from 20 to 50%, by weight.

The number average molecular weight of the ethylene copolymer falls within the range of from 5,000 to 50,000, preferably from 8,000 to 40,000, as measured by gel-permeation chromatography (GPC) in a tetrahydrofuran solution using polystyrene whose molecular weight is known as a standard. If the number
65 average molecular weight is less than 5,000, the copolymer resin has a low strength and it is difficult for the

resin to form a uniform dispersion with other resins.

The ethylene copolymer can be easily melt-mixed with thermoplastic resins, such as poly- α -olefins (e.g., polyethylene and polypropylene), chlorine-containing resins (e.g., polyvinyl chloride), polyesters or polyamides, to thereby provide a biocidal resin composition. In this case, the ethylene copolymer is used in an amount of from 0.1 to 50 parts by weight, preferably from 1 to 30 parts by weight, per 100 parts by weight of the thermoplastic resin. If the amount of the ethylene copolymer is less than 0.1 part by weight, the biocidal activity attained is not sufficient. If it exceeds 50 parts by weight, the characteristics inherent to the thermoplastic resin are impaired, or process-ability of the resin composition is deteriorated.

While the ethylene copolymer of the invention exhibits satisfactory biocidal activity by itself, its biocidal activity can be further improved and stably sustained by incorporating a metallic ion exhibiting biocidal activity, e.g., a silver ion, a copper ion or a zinc ion, by means of absorption or mixing.

The amount of the biocidal metallic ion to be incorporated into the ethylene copolymer is subject to variation depending on the end use but is preferably not more than 5% by weight. If it is more than 5% by weight, there arise problems, such as changes of physical properties of the resin.

Incorporation of the metallic ion into the ethylene copolymer can easily be achieved by melt-mixing a thermoplastic resin and the ethylene copolymer, processing the mixture into films, sheets, fibers, woven fabric, non-woven fabric, molded articles, or the like, or soaking the products in an aqueous solution of the intended metal salt. In some applications involving a dyeing process, dyeing and metallic ion absorption may be achieved simultaneously by incorporating the metallic ion into a dye bath, thereby simplifying the process for imparting a biocidal activity. It is also possible that the metallic ion is absorbed in pellets or powders of the ethylene copolymer, followed by drying, and then the metallic ion-containing ethylene copolymer is mixed with other resins for molding or processing.

The cationic polymer aqueous dispersion of the ethylene copolymer according to the present invention can be obtained, for example, by adding from 5 to 35 parts by weight of the ethylene copolymer pellets to 100 parts by weight of water, further adding thereto from 80 to 150 parts by mole of hydrochloric acid per 100 parts by mole of the amino group in the ethylene copolymer, stirring the mixture at 60 to 100°C for 30 to 120 minutes, and adding from 80 to 150 parts by mole of an epihalohydrin compound per 100 parts by mole of the amino group in the ethylene copolymer, followed by stirring the mixture at 40 to 90°C for 30 to 300 minutes.

When the ethylene copolymer, metallic ion-containing ethylene copolymer or aqueous dispersion of the cationic polymer of the ethylene copolymer according to the present invention is used as an active ingredient of biocides, it may be used solely in the form of moldings, such as powders, pellets, films, sheets or fibers, without being combined with any other components. If desired, it may be mixed with solid carriers, liquid carriers, surface active agents or other adjuvants for preparations and formulated into various preparation forms, such as wettable powders, suspensions, dusts and aqueous suspensions. The content of the active ingredient in these preparations usually ranges from about 0.1 to 95.0%, preferably from about 0.2 to 90%, by weight;

The solid carrier to be used includes fine powders or granules of kaolin clay, attapulgite clay, bentonite, acid clay, pyrophyllite, talc, diatomaceous earth, calcite, corncob, nutshell, urea, ammonium sulfate and synthetic hydrous silicon hydroxide. The liquid carrier includes water.

The surface active agent to be used for emulsification, dispersion or wetting includes anionic surface active agents, e.g., alkylsulfates, alkyl- or arylsulfonates, dialkylsulfosuccinates, polyoxyethylene alkylaryl ethers, phosphates, and a naphthalenesulfonic acid-formalin condensate; and nonionic surface active agents, e.g., polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene block copolymers, sorbitan fatty acid esters, and polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters.

The adjuvants for preparations include lignin sulfonates, alginates, polyvinyl alcohol, gum arabic, carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC) and acid isopropyl phosphate (PAP).

When the ethylene copolymer, metallic ion-containing ethylene copolymer or aqueous dispersion of the cationic polymer of the ethylene copolymer according to the present invention is used as an active ingredient of biocides, it is utilized e.g. as impregnated papers, paper diapers, wall papers, packaging material for clothing or food, air filters, sheets, constructional boards, and mildewproofing coatings, either alone or in combination with a support, e.g., paper, plastics inorganic boards, in the form of liquids, emulsions, suspensions, pastes, granules, powders, films, porous films, sheets, fibers, molded articles or other forms in addition to the above-described preparations.

The ethylene copolymer or metallic ion-containing ethylene copolymer of the invention can be mixed with various thermoplastic resins, e.g., poly- α -olefins (e.g., polyethylene, polypropylene), chlorine-containing resins (e.g., polyvinyl chloride), polyesters, and polyamides, to provide a biocidal resin composition.

The resin composition according to the present invention can be processed to obtain stain-resistant, mildewproofing and biocidal resin products in the form of films (e.g., packaging films, refuse bags), sheets (e.g., wall papers), molded articles (e.g., bathroom fittings, washing machine fittings, kitchen fittings), fibers, and the like.

The resin composition comprising the ethylene copolymer or metallic ion-containing ethylene copolymer and poly- α -olefins (e.g., polypropylene, polyethylene) or polyesters can be spun to obtain fibrous products. The fiber containing the ethylene copolymer or metallic ion-containing ethylene copolymer of the invention may be spun into fibrous products together with poly- α -olefin fibers, polyester fibers, polyamide fibers, acrylic fibers and natural fibers. These fibrous products are utilized as deodorizing and biocidal clothing, such as

deodorizing socks, or net products, such as fishing nets.

The ethylene copolymer or metallic ion-containing ethylene copolymer of the invention can further be combined with polypropylene resins, polyethylene resins, or polyamide resins to obtain core-sheath or parallel conjugated fibers, which are processed into woven or non-woven fabric useful, for example, as filters of air conditioners, household goods (e.g., bedclothes) or sanitary goods.

The present invention is now illustrated in greater detail with reference to the following Reference Examples, Preparation Examples, Test Examples and Examples, but it should be understood that the present invention is not deemed to be limited thereto. In these examples, all the percents and parts are by weight unless otherwise indicated.

REFERENCE EXAMPLES 1 TO 8

In a 2 ℓ-volume autoclave type continuous reaction vessel equipped with a stirrer were continuously fed liquefied ethylene, a dialkylamino(meth)alkylacrylamide comonomer (as an 80% methanol solution), an ethylenically unsaturated comonomer, t-butyl peroxyphthalate (as a 2% n-heptane solution) as a polymerization initiator, and methylcyclohexane as a chain transfer agent as shown in Table 1 below, and copolymerization was carried out under a pressure between 1,700 and 1,900 kg/cm² at a temperature between 170 and 90°C as indicated in Table 1 to prepare ethylene copolymers (designated as EC-1 to EC-8).

The melt index (MI) of each of the resulting ethylene copolymers was measured according to JIS K-6760 (at 190°C). The copolymerization ratio of ethylene/dimethylaminopropyl(meth)acrylamide/ethylenically unsaturated comonomer in the ethylene copolymer was determined by elemental analysis. The number average molecular weight of the ethylene copolymer was measured by GPC with a polystyrene sample whose molecular weight is known (produced by Tosoh Corporation) as a standard. The results of these determinations are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Sample No.	Ref. Ex. 1	Ref. Ex. 2	Ref. Ex. 3	Ref. Ex. 4	Ref. Ex. 5	Ref. Ex. 6	Ref. Ex. 7	Ref. Ex. 8
Copolymerization Condition:	EC-1	EC-2	EC-3	EC-4	EC-5	EC-6	EC-7	EC-8
Dialkylaminoalkyl-(meth)acrylamide (kg/hr)	DAPA*1 (0.49)	DAPA (1.77)	DAPA (1.49)	DAPA (1.54)	DAPA*2 (1.01)	DAPM (1.45)	DAPA (1.02)	DAPA (1.71)
Ethylenically unsaturated comonomer (kg/hr)	-	-	-	-	-	-	MMA*3 (0.24)	DAM*4 (0.10)
Ethylene feed (kg/hr)	17.4	15.4	16.7	16.8	17.2	17.1	16.5	16.9
Pressure (kg/cm ²)	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700	1900
Avg. Temperature (°C)	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	170
Radical polymerization initiator (g/hr)	TBPP*5 (2.5)	TBPP (7.7)	TBPP (8.7)	TBPP (8.9)	TBPP (8.1)	TBPP (9.0)	TBPP (8.7)	TBPP (10.1)
Chain transfer agent (kg/hr)	methyl-cyclohexane (1.61)	-	methyl-cyclohexane (1.19)	methyl-cyclohexane (1.37)	methyl-cyclohexane (1.50)	methyl-cyclohexane (1.21)	methyl-cyclohexane (1.61)	-
Ethylene Copolymer:								
Yield (kg/hr)	1.2	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	1.9	2.8
Ethylene/(meth)acrylamide comonomer/unsatd. comonomer (wt%) [mol%]	82:18:0 [96.2:3.8:0]	50:50:0 [84.8:15.2:0]	65:35:0 [91.2:8.8:0]	59:41:0 [88.9:11.1:0]	72:28:0 [94.0:6.0:0]	61:39:0 [90.5:9.5:0]	58:32:10 [87.2:8.6:4.2]	50:45:5 [84.8:13.7:1.5]
MI (g/10 min)*6	108	55	280	300	96	270	415	52
Number avg. mol. wt. (GPC)	19100	32300	13200	10400	22600	11500	10100	31500

Note: *1: Dimethylaminopropylacrylamide
 *2: Dimethylaminopropylmethacrylamide
 *3: Methyl methacrylate
 *4: Dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate
 *5: t-Butyl peroxyisovalate
 *6: According to JIS K-6760 (190°C)

REFERENCE EXAMPLES 9 TO 12

5 In a 1000 ml-volume glass flask were charged 360 g of water, 100 g of pellets of an ethylene copolymer comprising ethylene and a dialkylaminoalkyl(meth)acrylamide, and 36% hydrochloric acid in an amount of from 1.0 to 1.3 moles per mole of the amino group in the ethylene copolymer. The temperature of the mixture was elevated from room temperature to 100°C over 30 minutes while stirring, and the stirring was continued at 100°C for 60 minutes under refluxing, whereby the pellets were disintegrated to obtain a viscous slurry (solid-liquid mixture).

10 Subsequently, the slurry was cooled to 80° while stirring, and epichlorohydrin was added thereto dropwise over 30 minutes in an amount of from 1.0 to 1.5 moles per mole of the amino group in the ethylene copolymer. The stirring was continued at 80°C for an additional period of 270 minutes to obtain pale brown uniform aqueous dispersions of cationic polymer (designated as S-1 to S-4). The pH at 25°C, the viscosity at 25°C, and the solids content of the aqueous dispersion were as shown in Table 2. The solids content was measured by heating the aqueous dispersion in hot air at 100°C to vaporize the water content and weighing the residue.

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

60

65

TABLE 2

Ref. Ex. 9 Ref. Ex. 10 Ref. Ex. 11 Ref. Ex. 12

Sample No.	S-1	S-2	S-3	S-4
Ethylene Copolymer:				
Dialkylaminoalkyl(meth)acryl- amide comonomer (wt%)	DAPA*1 (41)	DAPA (50)	DAPM*2 (39)	DAPM (28)
MI (g/10 min)	300	55	270	96
Cationic Polymer:				
Hydrochloric acid (molar ratio to amino group)	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2
Epichlorohydrin (molar ratio to amino group)	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.2
Aqueous Dispersion:				
Solids content (wt%)	26	27	22	17
pH	5.6	6.7	6.5	6.7
Viscosity (cps)	49	35	31	84
Uniformity	good	good	good	good

Note: *1: Dimethylaminopropylacrylamide

*2: Dimethylaminopropylmethacrylamide

REFERENCE EXAMPLE 13

5 In the same reaction vessel as used in Reference Example 1 were continuously fed liquefied ethylene, dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate as a comonomer, and t-butyl peroxyvalate (as a 2% n-heptane solution) as a polymerization initiator, and copolymerization was effected under a pressure of 1,900 kg/cm² at a temperature of 170°C to obtain an ethylene copolymer.

10 The resulting ethylene copolymer had a melt index of 290 g/10 min as measured in accordance with JIS K-6760 at 190°C, and the copolymerization ratio of dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate was found to be 43% (corresponding to 12 mol%) by elemental analysis.

PREPARATION EXAMPLE 1

15 Each of the ethylene copolymers EC-1 to EC-4 as prepared in Reference Examples 1 to 4 was pulverized under freezing to obtain a resin powder having an average particle size of 100 μm. Ten parts of the resin powder, 3 parts of calcium lignin sulfonate, 2 parts of sodium lauryl sulfate, 45 parts of synthetic hydrous silicon hydroxide, and 40 parts of kaolin clay were thoroughly mixed to prepare a 10% wettable powder of EC-1, EC-2, EC-3, or EC-4, respectively.

PREPARATION EXAMPLE 2

25 Each of the ethylene copolymers EC-5 to EC-8 as prepared in Reference Examples 5 to 8 was pulverized under freezing to obtain a resin powder having an average particle size of 100 μm. Two parts of the resin powder, 88 parts of kaolin clay, and 10 parts of talc were thoroughly mixed to obtain a 2% wettable powder of EC-5, EC-6, EC-7, or EC-8, respectively.

30 The biocidal activity of the ethylene copolymer of the present invention and the aqueous dispersion of the cationic polymer thereof was evaluated in the following Test Examples.

TEST EXAMPLE 1

35 Antimicrobial Spectrum on Phytopathogenic Microorganism

Each of the 10% wettable powder of EC-1, 10% wettable powder of EC-4, and S-1 was added to a potato-sucrose agar (PSA) medium at a concentration of active ingredient of 10,000 ppm. The mixture was poured into a petri-dish of 9 cm in diameter and gelled. A cell suspension, a spore suspension, or a mycelial disc of microorganism was inoculated to the center of the medium plate and incubated at 25°C.

40 The growth of the microorganism was observed, and a growth inhibitory effect was evaluated according to the following rating system. The results obtained are shown in Table 3.

- 4 100% growth inhibition
- 3 90% or more growth inhibition
- 45 2 60% to 89% growth inhibition
- 1 60% or less growth inhibition

50

55

60

65

TABLE 3

<u>Test Bacterium</u>	<u>Sample No.</u>		
	<u>EC-1</u>	<u>EC-4</u>	<u>S-1</u>
<u>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</u>	2	4	4
<u>Erwinia carotovora</u>	2	3	4
<u>Pseudomonas lachrymans</u>	2	4	4
<u>Pseudomonas syringae</u>	2	4	4
<u>Xanthomonas citri</u>	2	3	4
<u>Alternaria radicina</u>	1	1	2
<u>Pyricularia oryzae</u>	1	1	2
<u>Cochliobolus miyabeanus</u>	1	1	2
<u>Rhizocionia solani</u>	1	1	2
<u>Gibberella fujikuroi</u>	1	1	2
<u>Pseudocercospora herpotrichoides</u>	1	1	2

TABLE 3 (cont'd)

<u>Test Bacterium</u>	<u>Sample No.</u>		
	<u>EC-1</u>	<u>EC-4</u>	<u>S-1</u>
<u>Rhynchosporium secalis</u>	1	1	2
<u>Septoria tritici</u>	1	1	2
<u>Pyrenophora graminea</u>	1	1	2
<u>Penicillium digitatum</u>	1	1	2
<u>Sclerotinia mali</u>	1	1	2
<u>Valsa mali</u>	1	1	2
<u>Venturia inaequalis</u>	1	1	2
<u>Aspergillus glaucus</u>	2	2	3
<u>Aspergillus niger</u>	2	1	2
<u>Aureobasidium pullulans</u>	1	1	2
<u>Chaetomium globosum</u>	1	2	3
<u>Cladosporium herbarum</u>	1	2	3
<u>Fusarium moniliforme</u>	1	1	2
<u>Mucor spinescens</u>	1	1	2
<u>Penicillium citrinum</u>	1	1	2
<u>Bacillus subtilis</u>	2	4	4
<u>Enterobacter aerogens</u>	2	4	4
<u>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</u>	2	4	4
<u>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</u>	4	2	3
<u>Candida tropicalis</u>	2	2	3

TEST EXAMPLE 2Antimicrobial Activity on Direct Contact with Bacterium

The antimicrobial activity of the ethylene copolymer or the aqueous dispersion of its cationic polymer was evaluated as follows. Under the condition used in this test, resin materials are often brought into direct contact with bacteria.

Test Bacterium: *Pseudomonas syringae*

Medium: PG medium (comprising 2 g of polypeptone, 5 g of glucose, and 1 l of water)

Test Method:

An aqueous suspension of each of EC-2, 3, and 5 to 8 and S-2 to 4 was suspended in a PG medium to a prescribed concentration, and 10^6 cells of the test bacterium were inoculated thereto per milliliter and cultured at 27°C for about 20 hours by shaking culture. The growth inhibition (%) was obtained from absorbance measured by means of a spectrophotometer. The results obtained are shown in Table 4 below.

TABLE 4

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Concn. of Sample (ppm)</u>	<u>Absorbance</u>	<u>Percent Inhibition (%)</u>
EC-2	1000	0.000	100
EC-3	1000	0.000	100
"	500	0.031	91
EC-5	1000	0.011	99
EC-6	1000	0.000	100
EC-7	1000	0.000	100
"	500	0.024	98
EC-8	1000	0.000	100
S-2	1000	0.000	100
S-3	1000	0.000	100
"	500	0.000	100
S-4	1000	0.009	99
Comparative Sample*	10000	0.890	0
	1000	0.893	0
	500	0.891	0
Control** (untreated)	-	0.892	0

Note:

* A sample prepared in the same manner as in Preparation Example 1 but using the ethylene copolymer prepared in Reference Example 13.

** Only the PG medium.

REFERENCE EXAMPLE 14

Ethylene copolymers of Table 5 below were prepared in the same manner as in Reference Examples 1 to 8.

TABLE 5

Monomers (wt%):	Sample No.						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
5 Ethylene	56	72	82	65	67	90	45
10 Dimethyl- lamino propylacryla- mide	44	28	18	-	25	10	55
15 Dimethyl- lamino propylme- thacrylamide	-	-	-	35	-	-	-
20 Dimethyl- lamino ethyl methacrylate	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
25 Number	28000	32000	19100	11500	17400	45000	9200
Average Molecular Weight*							
Note:							
* Measured by GPC on a polystyrene standard							

EXAMPLE 1

Each of Samples A to E as prepared in Reference Example 14 was kneaded with various resins in an extruder having a diameter of 30 mm (L/D=20) under the conditions shown in Table 6 below, to obtain 5 kg of pellets.

The pellets were supplied to a spinning machine comprising an extruder having a diameter of 25 mm (L/D=15) having, at the output end thereof, a spinning nozzle having 12 orifices each having a diameter of 0.8 mm, melt-spun under conditions of 1 kg/hr in extrusion rate and 450 m/min in take-up rate at a temperature shown in Table 6, and stretched three times while running on a hot plate to obtain multifilament samples having a fineness of 10 denier/filament (designated as F-1 to F-7).

TABLE 6

	Sample No.							
	F-1	F-2	F-3	F-4	F-5	F-6	F-7	
Composition (part):								5
Ethylene Copolymer	A (4)	B (4)	B (6)	C (10)	C (10)	D (4)	E (2)	10
Thermoplastic Resin*	R-1 (100)	R-1 (100)	R-1 (100)	R-2 (100)	R-3 (100)	R-4 (100)	R-5 (100)	15
Kneading Temperature (°C)	210	210	210	270	270	280	280	
Spinning Temperature (°C)	210	210	210	270	270	280	280	20
Note:	* R-1: Noblen® FL-800 (a trade name for polypropylene having an MFR of 10 g/10 min, produced by Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.)							25
	R-2: Al030 BRL (a trade name for polyamide-6, produced by Unitika Ltd.)							30
								35
	R-3: Maranyl® A-125 (a trade name for polyamide-66, produced by ICI Inc.)							40
	R-4: MA 2103 (a trade name for polyethylene terephthalate, produced by Unitika Ltd.)							45
	R-5: TUPPET® N1200 (a trade name for polybutylene terephthalate, produced by Mitubishi Rayon Co., Ltd.)							50

EXAMPLE 2

Ten grams of each of Samples F-1 to F-7 was immersed in 300 ml of an aqueous solution of a metal salt shown in Table 7 at 60°C for 30 minutes to adsorb the metallic ion on the filaments. The sample was thoroughly washed with deionized water and dried at 50°C for 6 hours. Then, the sample was dyed with an acid dye Suminol® Fast Blue PR conc (produced by Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.) at a pH of from 3 to 5 at a temperature of 100°C for 30 minutes. The dyed samples were designated as D-1 to D-14. For reference,

filaments having no metallic ion adsorbed thereon were similarly dyed (designated as D-15).

A part of the resulting dyed sample was repeatedly washed with a 1 g/l solution of a detergent Kao Attack® (a trade name, produced by Kao Corporation) at 50°C for 10 minutes.

5 The metallic ion contents in the sample before dyeing and before and after the washing were measured by atomic-absorption spectroscopy after ashing and dissolving with an acid and, as a result, it was revealed that the metallic ion was substantially retained even after washing with a detergent. The results are shown in Table 7.

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

60

65

TABLE 7

	Dyed Sample No.														
	<u>D-1</u>	<u>D-2</u>	<u>D-3</u>	<u>D-4</u>	<u>D-5</u>	<u>D-6</u>	<u>D-7</u>	<u>D-8</u>	<u>D-9</u>	<u>D-10</u>	<u>D-11</u>	<u>D-12</u>	<u>D-13</u>	<u>D-14</u>	<u>D-15</u>
Filament	F-1	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-3	F-4	F-5	F-6	F-7	F-2
Metal Salt	CuSO ₄	CuSO ₄	CuSO ₄	CuSO ₄	CuSO ₄	AgNO ₃	AgNO ₃	AgNO ₃	ZnSO ₄	CuSO ₄	CuSO ₄	CuSO ₄	CuSO ₄	CuSO ₄	-
Metallic	0.5	0.002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.002	0.0002	0.0002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	-
Ion Concn.															
(wt%)															
Metal	3.7	0.033	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.042	0.006	0.006	0.030	0.037	0.026	0.029	0.023	0.024	-
Content In															
Filament															
Before															
Dyeing															
(wt%)															
Metal	3.6	0.032	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.040	0.006	0.006	0.028	0.036	0.025	0.027	0.023	0.023	-
Content															
After															
Dyeing															
(wt%)															
Washing															
Times	1	1	1	20	50	1	1	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Metal	3.6	0.031	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.039	0.005	0.004	0.028	0.035	0.024	0.026	0.022	0.022	-
Content															
After															
washing															
(wt%)															

TEST EXAMPLE 3

5

Antimicrobial Activity on Fungus

The antimicrobial activity of the dyed samples D-1 to D-15 to a fungus was evaluated as follows.

Test Fungus:

10

Cladosporium herbarum, Rhizopus nigricans, and Trichoderma sp.

Test Method:

One gram of each of the samples was placed into a petri-dish. A suspension of spores of the test fungus in an aqueous solution of inorganic salts (comprising 0.7 g of KH_2PO_4 , 0.7 g of K_2HPO_4 , 0.7 g of $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 1.0 g of NH_4NO_3 , 0.005 g of NaCl , 0.001 g of $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 0.002 g of $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 0.002 g of $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and 1 l of water) was spray-inoculated to the sample and incubated at 27°C and at a high humidity for one month. The growth of the fungus was observed and evaluated according to the following rating system. The results obtained are shown in Table 8.

- 20 + + + Growth of the fungus was observed on the half or more of the sample.
 + + Growth of the fungus was observed on the quarter to half of the sample.
 + Growth of the fungus was observed on about the quarter of the sample.
 ± Slight growth of the fungus was observed on the sample.
 - No growth of the fungus was observed on the sample.

25

TABLE 8

	<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Growth of Fungus</u>
	D-1	-
30	D-2	-
	D-3	±
	D-4	±
	D-5	±
35	D-6	-
	D-7	±
	D-8	±
	D-9	+
	D-10	-
40	D-11	-
	D-12	-
	D-13	-
	D-14	-
45	D-15	+
	Control*	+ + +

Note:

* Polypropylene fiber

50

TEST EXAMPLE 4

55

Antimicrobial Activity on Bacterium

The antimicrobial activity of the dyes samples D-1 and D-6 on Pseudomonas syringae was evaluated as follows.

Each sample was suspended in a PG medium in a prescribed concentration, and the test bacterium (10^6 cells/ml) was inoculated to the medium and shake-cultured at 27°C for about 20 hours. The culture was filtered through a filter paper, and the turbidity was measured with a spectrophotometer to evaluate the degree of growth inhibition (%). The results obtained are shown in Table 9.

65

TABLE 9

Sample No.	Sample Conc. (%)	Absorbance (0.0590)	Percent Inhibition (%)
D-1	10	0.00	100
D-1	1	0.00	100
D-6	10	0.00	100
Control*	10	0.85	0

Note:

* Polypropylene fiber

TEST EXAMPLE 5Antimicrobial Activity on Fungus

The antimicrobial activity to fungi of Samples F-1 to F-7 prepared in Example 1 was determined in the same manner as in Test Example 3. The results obtained are shown in Table 10.

Table 10 also shows the results obtained with respect to a comparative sample containing only the thermoplastic resin (R-1).

TABLE 10

Resin Composition (part):

	-VS,6 Sample No.							
	T-1	T-2	T-3	T-4	T-5	T-6	T-7	Comp.
Ethylene Copolymer	B (4)	B (10)	B (4)	B (4)	F (40)	G (10)	B (0.5)	-
Thermoplastic Resin*	R-1 (100)	R-1 (100)	R-2 (100)	R-4 (100)	R-1 (100)	R-1 (100)	R-1 (100)	R-1 (100)
Copper Content (wt%)	0.006	0.017	0.005	0.005	0.025	0.002	0	-
Growth of Fungus	±	-	±	±	-	+	+	+++

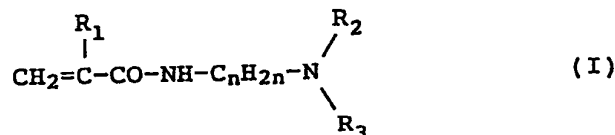
Note:

* R-1, R-2, and R-4 are as specified in the footnote of Table 6.

As demonstrated in the foregoing test examples, the antimicrobial resin composition according to the present invention exhibits excellent antimicrobial activity on various harmful microorganisms and is therefore useful as an active ingredient of antimicrobial preparations as well as mildewproofing, stain-resistant and antimicrobial resin products.

Claims

1. An antimicrobial substance containing, as an active ingredient, an ethylene copolymer comprising from 40 to 95% by weight of ethylene, from 5 to 60% by weight of at least one dialkylaminoalkylacrylamide comonomer represented by formula (I):



wherein R₁ represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group; R₂ and R₃, which may be the same or different, each represents an alkyl group having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms; and n represents an integer of from 2 to 5, and up to 20% by weight of one or more of other ethylenically unsaturated comonomers, said ethylene copolymer having a number average molecular weight of from 5,000 to 50,000.

2. An antimicrobial substance as claimed in claim 1, wherein said dialkylaminoalkylacrylamide comonomer is selected from dimethylaminopropylacrylamide, dimethylaminopropylmethacrylamide, diethylaminopropylacrylamide, diethylaminopropylmethacrylamide, dimethylaminoethylacrylamide, dimethylaminoethylmethacrylamide, diethylaminoethylacrylamide and diethylaminoethylmethacrylamide.

3. An antimicrobial substance as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, wherein said ethylene copolymer is in the form of an aqueous dispersion of a cationic polymer which is obtained by reacting the ethylene copolymer with hydrochloric acid in water to form a quaternary salt and then addition-reacting the quaternary salt with an epihalohydrin.

4. An antimicrobial substance as claimed in Claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein said ethylene copolymer contains a metallic ion.

5. An antimicrobial substance as claimed in claim 4, wherein said metallic ion is at least one of a silver ion, a copper ion and a zinc ion.

6. An antimicrobial substance as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 5, wherein said other ethylenically unsaturated comonomer is selected from methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, vinyl acetate, dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate and dimethylaminoethyl acrylate.

7. An antimicrobial resin composition as claimed in any preceding claim, in the form of an aqueous dispersion.

8. An antimicrobial resin composition comprising 100 parts by weight of a thermoplastic resin and from 0.1 to 50 parts by weight of an ethylene copolymer as defined in any of Claims 1 to 6.

9. A method of controlling harmful micro-organisms, comprising applying an antimicrobial substance as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 7 to said microorganisms.

10. A method of controlling harmful micro-organisms, comprising applying an antimicrobial resin composition as claimed in Claim 7 to said microorganisms.



EP 89 30 2182

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
A	US-A-4 647 589 (F.W. VALONE) * Column 2, line 3 - column 3, line 50; claims *	1,2,7,9 ,10	A 01 N 37/20 A 01 N 61/00
A	CH-A- 367 473 (CHEMISCHE WERKE WITTEN) * Whole document *	1-5,9	
A	GB-A-1 185 283 (CIBA LTD) * Page 1, line 13 - page 2, line 93; page 3, lines 11-29; claims *	1,2,6,7	
A	US-A-4 526 932 (H. IMAZAKI et al.) * Column 2, line 19 - column 4, line 22; column 9, line 63 - column 10, line 19; column 10, line 46 - column 11, line 17; column 11, line 49 - column 12, line 58; claims *	1,2,4,6 -10	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 4)
			A 01 N
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 12-06-1989	Examiner FLETCHER A. S.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document			
T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			